Nature of outbreak	Month												
	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003	May 2003	June 2003	July 2003	Aug 2003	Sep. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Total 2003
Chickenpox	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Enteric fever	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
Malaria	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	8
Measles	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9
Anthrax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
JE/Viral Encephalitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Food Poisoning	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Brucellosis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SARS	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	3	7	10	16	33	22	38	28	22	11	6	3	199

National Workshop on Coastal Regulation Zone

*378. SHRI B.J. PANDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a National Workshop on Coastal Regulation Zone has recommended enhanced autonomy and resources to the Coastal States for effective management of coastal environmental resoruces;

(b) if so, the details of salient issues discussed in the meet to improve the economy of the coastal population and ensure their healthy life with human dignity; and

(c) the action plan of Government to achieve the above objective?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) The National Workshop on Coastal Regulation Zone organized at Chennai jointly by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Institute for Ocean Management, Anna University, Chennai on June 18-19,2004 had discussed various issues relating to implementation of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 and management of coastal resources. The workshop's recommendations *inter alia* included giving sufficient powers to the respective local bodies and district level officers to ensure effective monitoring and enforcement of Coastal Regulation

Zone regulations. The workshop also recognised the need to ensure that the population living on the coast were able to lead a healthy life in conditions of human dignity. This would require access at affordable cost to fresh water resources, land for housing, sanitation facilities and energy within the carrying capacity of the environment. However, specific solutions to such issues will have to be based on local conditions.

(c) As a sequal to the above Workshop, an Expert Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, an eminent scientist to identify and examine all the issues relating to coastal zone management on scientific basis and to recommend necessary amendemnts in the regulatory framework consistent with the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Ban on Phenformin

*379. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the anti-diabetic drug "Phenformin" was banned in the United States in 1971;

(b) whether this drug is continued to be manufactured and sold in India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the names of the companies manufacturing this product in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS): (a) to (c) the drug 'Phenformin' was withdrawn in USA in 1971 because of reported occurrence of lactic acidosis in some patients with the use of the drug. The matter was also examined in consultation with Experts in India during early eighties. It was opined by the Experts that lactic acidosis reported in the West is not common in Indian Population and the drug was effective as an oral antidiabetic drug. Therefore, the drug was not withdrawn or banned in the country. However, the issue concerning continued use of Phenformin has been reviewed in light of fact that new and better oral anti-diabetic drugs are now available. The matter was then re-examined by the Drug Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) in its 52nd meeting which was held on 10th April, 2003 and after detailed deliberation, DTAB recommended withdrawal of Phenformin.